## Hierarchical Methods of Moments

Matteo Ruffini <sup>1</sup> Guillaume Rabusseau <sup>2</sup> Borja Balle <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

<sup>2</sup>McGill University

<sup>3</sup>Amazon Research Cambridge

# Background: methods of moments

### Methods of moments:

a unified framework to learn latent variable models.

**Task**: From iid samples  $\rightarrow$  model parameters  $(\mu_1, ..., \mu_k, \omega)$ 

# Background: methods of moments

#### Methods of moments:

a unified framework to learn latent variable models.

**Task**: From iid samples  $\rightarrow$  model parameters  $(\mu_1, ..., \mu_k, \omega)$ 

1 Estimate the moments:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \sum_i \omega_i \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ M_2 &= \sum_i \omega_i \mu_i \otimes \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} \\ M_3 &= \sum_i \omega_i \mu_i \otimes \mu_i \otimes \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d \times d} \end{aligned}$$

2 Parameters via tensor decomposition:

$$\mathcal{TD}(M_1, M_2, M_3, k) \rightarrow (\mu_i, ..., \mu_k, \omega)$$



# Background: methods of moments

#### Methods of moments:

a unified framework to learn latent variable models.

**Task**: From iid samples  $\rightarrow$  model parameters  $(\mu_1, ..., \mu_k, \omega)$ 

1 Estimate the moments:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \sum_i \omega_i \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ M_2 &= \sum_i \omega_i \mu_i \otimes \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d} \\ M_3 &= \sum_i \omega_i \mu_i \otimes \mu_i \otimes \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d \times d} \end{aligned}$$

2 Parameters via tensor decomposition:

$$\mathcal{TD}(M_1, M_2, M_3, k) \rightarrow (\mu_i, ..., \mu_k, \omega)$$

### Examples:

- Single Topic Model ( $\mu_i$ : topics)
- Mixture models ( $\mu_i$ : centers)
- HMM ( $\mu_i$ : emissions probs.)
- Many others..

# Motivation of this paper

Methods of moments are appealing:

- Run in polynomial time.
- Single pass through the data.
- Provable guarantees of optimality in the realizable setting.

Out of the model are often unstable.

# Motivation of this paper

### Methods of moments are appealing:

- Run in polynomial time.
- Single pass through the data.
- Provable guarantees of optimality in the realizable setting.

Out of the model are often unstable.

### But in the real world..

- Data never comes from a specific model.
- Unknown/too big number of latent states.

## SIDIWO: a new method of moments

#### SIDIWO:

**Si**multaneous **Di**agonalization based on **W**hitening and **O**ptimization.

## SIDIWO: a new method of moments

#### SIDIWO:

Simultaneous Diagonalization based on Whitening and Optimization.

$$(x^{(1)},...,x^{(n)}) \underset{Moments}{\longrightarrow} M_1, M_2, M_3$$
  
 $SIDIWO(M_1, M_2, M_3, I) \rightarrow \tilde{\mu}_i,..., \tilde{\mu}_I, \tilde{\omega}$ 

## SIDIWO: a new method of moments

#### SIDIWO:

Simultaneous Diagonalization based on Whitening and Optimization.

$$(x^{(1)},...,x^{(n)}) \underbrace{\rightarrow}_{Moments} M_1, M_2, M_3$$
  
SIDIWO $(M_1, M_2, M_3, I) \rightarrow \tilde{\mu}_i,..., \tilde{\mu}_I, \tilde{\omega}$ 

The optimal *I*-states model approximating the model generating the data.

$$ilde{\mu}_1,..., ilde{\mu}_I \in \mathbb{R}^d$$
: pseudocenters.

Each pseudocenter synthetically represents some true centers.

The pseudocenters approximate the original centers of the model.



The pseudocenters approximate the original centers of the model.

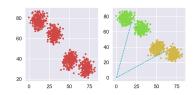




The pseudocenters approximate the original centers of the model.

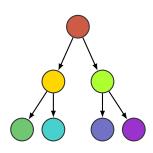


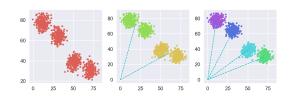




The pseudocenters approximate the original centers of the model.







## **Experiments**

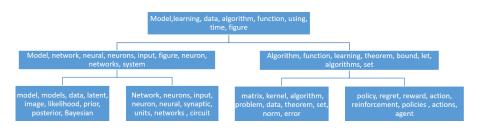
### Synthetic Data





Adj. Rand Idx		
Mean	St. dev.	Run. Time
0.93	0.06	1.2 sec.
0.52	0.13	0.1 sec.
0.72	0.06	16 min.
0.98	0.01	0.4 sec.
	Mean 0.93 0.52 0.72	Mean St. dev.   0.93 0.06   0.52 0.13   0.72 0.06

### Real Data: NIPS papers 1987-2015



# See you at the conference!

We are at poster #49 @Pacific Ballroom